NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1882.

Vor XLL. No. 12,846.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST AT WASHINGTON. INDIANS ASKING FOR PAIR TREATMENT-ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME TO BE INVESTIGATED-SENATORS BURDENED WITH

PRIVATE WOUE.

A memerial from some of the chief men of Sisseton Sioux, of Dakota, which will be presented to Congress to-day, sets forth the advance made by the tribe in civilization, and asks that they may have lands granted to them in severalty, and that treated with common fairness and honesty. Grave charges against the management of the Soldiers' Home will be investigated by the Senate Military Committee. The demand upon the time of Senators made by their constituents continues to be a subject of general complaint. Representative Orth has prepared a measure providing for the selection of the House committees.

THE RED MEN'S APPEAL FOR JUSTICE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 15 .- In a memorial in behalf of Indian civilization which will be presented in both houses of Congress to-morrow, is embodied the following letter, signed by half a dozen of the chief men on the Sisseton reservation of Sioux in Dako a; SISSETON AGENCY, D. T., Dec. 8, 1881.

following letter, signed by half a dozen of the chief men on the Sisseton reservation of Sloux in Dakota:

To the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Induan A finers, and also to the Leumafers: To you all the verte this letter.

What we have already asked you for and desired that you would do for us, that we gow speak of again. We do not now name this for the first time, but we have before this, for the space of six years, and all sleston people, our people alone we think have accepted the teachings of the white people, more than forty years ago. If any one accepted in part the teachings of the Americans it was ourselves.

Moreover, we alone from that early time accepted of the holy religion, and at that time of the people around about us none had received the Gospel. From that time we have some up to the present, and now we have churches and school-houses in our country, and we have now missisters of the Gospel from ourselves, and by these means we find wisdom and life.

Moreover, now we find that we have made progress in working; and, as God has given us a good year, everything has grown well for us; so that we are able to have many things. You white people have told us to do these things, and, in part, we have done them, and we are contained the progress of the resolusion that we have made progress. We have tried them, and now we know that we have told us to do these things, and, in part, we have done them, and we are contained to your laws, you would enable everyone of us to have secure possession of our hones. This we desire for ourselves and for our endidren also.

Now we have but a small country, and therefore we desire that our children may from generation to generation be caused to dwell in this land. This we desire for ourselves and for our endidren also.

Now we have but a small country, and therefore we write this letter to the new President and to the Secretary of the Interior and the one who watches over the ready for land titles and to live under

MITCHEL RESVILLE SIMON RUNNING-WALKER, FACE-OF-LIGHT, "RED MOUTH," LITTLE THUNDER, SWIFT BEAR,

The Sisseton and Wahneton Sloux on the Sisseto Reservation number about 1,500, and there is a yearly excess of births over deaths. Their reservation comprises about 918,000 acres, of which it is estimated only 14,000 are tillable land. In 1879, there were 3,240 acres cultivated by the Indians, and among the products were 18,500 bushels of t bushels of corn. 4.794 bushels of oats and barley, 5,673 bushels of vegetables, and 4,604 tons of hay. Among the other products of Indian labor were 30,000 feet of lum-Indian labor were 30,000 feet of lumber and 7,159 rods of fencing. The Indians owned at that time 116 horses, 295 cattle and 26 swine. Seventy per cent of the Indians maintained themselves by civilized pursuits, 10 per cent subsisted by fishing and hunting, and 20 per cent received rations from the Government. Of the whole population 326 could read, 33 having learned to do so within the year, during which 108 of thechildren had attended the schools of the reservation. All of these Indians wear civilized garb. They built 55 houses that year, making 221 altogether. From the letter above quoted it appears that, during the past two years, these Indians have made considerable progress toward civilization, and that their present condition is encouraging and prosperous.

CHARGES AGAINST THE SOLDIERS' HOME. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- The sub-committee of the Senate Military Committee which is charged with the duty of investigating the affairs of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, has requested the attendance of Surgeon-General Barnes at its session next Wednesday. General Barnes is president of the Board of Commissioners of the Home, the other two members being Commissary-General MacFeely and Adjutant-General Drum. Unfavorab'e reports respecting the management of the Home have been for some time current, and it was because of them that the investigation was insti

Among the allegations are the following: That certain officers of the army have received regular supplies of vegetables, milk, etc., from the Home without paying therefor; that portions of the funds of the institution have been invested in securities which yield no income and are virtually worthless: that through extravagance or mismanagement, or both, the income of the Home has been inadequate to its maintenance, and that the managers have been obliged to pledge a large amount of the secu rities belonging to it in order to procure funds to meet current expenses; that a relative of the president of the Board of Commissioners was allowed an extravagant compensation for his services in securing for the institution moneys belonging to the estates of deceased soldiers, and that at a time when he was an officer of the Regular Army. Respecting the last allegation, it is said that the officer deducted 50 per cent from the first amount collected by him to pay himself, and that when his proceedings were stopped he was allowed a disproportionately large sum for his services in connect tion with the claims then uncollected.

As an instance of extravagance, it is alleged that to cultivate forty acres of ground during the last season there were employed a farmer at \$75 or \$100 a month, an assistant farmer at \$50 or \$75 a month, and 16 laborers at \$25 or \$30 a month; and as an instance of mismanagement it is asserted that, although a very large proportion of the 500 acres belonging to the Heme is laid down in meadow or used for pasture, it is found necessary to buy forage for the stock kept there, some of to buy forage for the stock kept there, some of which, it is alleged, is the property of individuals who do not live or belong at the Home. Another complaint against the management of the institution is the lack of official and financial responsibility; the accounts are not snojected to the scrutiny of anybedy except the Commissioners, and are never published for the information of the army or of Congress. The amount of invested funus and how they are invested are both unknown to the Commissioners, and for the last two years their reports to Congress have not even disclossed the amount of the gress receipts and expenditures.

the amount of the gross receipts and expenditures. In fact, these reports contain not one iota of information respecting the finances of the institution.

This is a remarkable state of affairs, considering the Home is supposed to possess a large amount of invested funds, and that its yearly receipts and expenditures amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Home is supported by money derived

from a tax of twelve and a half cents per month levied upon each invalid in the army, from proceeds of fines and stoppages under court martial, from forfeitures on account of desertion, and from the estates of deceased soldiers. It is an institution designed for the benefit of the men of the army who have become disabled or worn out by faithful service, and it would seem no more than fair and just that its managers should be required to render an account of their stewardship and be held to a strict accountability.

GENERAL M'COOK'S POPULARITY IN DANGER IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- The genial Congressman McCook was personally popular among his associates in the House of Representatives until Speaker Keifer appointed him chairman of the Library Com-The chief duty of the chairman has hitherto been to give "orders" on the superintendent of the Botanical Garden to members of the House for bouquets for themselves, their wives, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts. There is no warrant of law for the issue of these orders for eleemosynary flowers, and Chairman McCook therefore declares that he will not make himself a purveyor of unauthorized nosegays. General McCook is young, handsome and a bache-

lor, and he is a great favorite among the ladies at the Capital; but it is doubtful whether he can retain his popularity if he shall strictly adhere to this position. The Botanical Garden has a curious history. It has grown up with very sittle help from law. When the Wilkes exploring expedition returned to the United States, about forty years ago, it brought back from the South Pacific certain rare specimens of the flora of those regions, and Congress appropriated \$1,200 to have them properly cared for; and, as the report of the expedition was to be published under the direction of the Committee on the Library, the care of the botanic mittee on the Library, the care of the botatic specimens was also placed under its supervision. Of course the thing grew till now the Botanic Gardien is an "institution" which costs about \$15,000 a year, and upon which, first and last, nearly \$600,000 of public money has been expended. The garden appears to be useful only as "a thing of beauty," and in that respect mainly for the purpose of furnishing free flowers to official society. General McCook has brought in a bill to provide for the transfer of the Botanical Garden from the custody of the Committee on the Library to that of the Department of Agriculture, which is the proper place for it.

RELIEF FOR OVERWORKED SENATORS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15,-Senator Hill, of Georgia incidentally alluded the other day to some of the they ought to be furnished with clerks. There is not a Senator on either side who does not believe this. The Senators who belong to the majority have their committee clerks for secretaries, but Senators of the minority are compelled to provide themselves with secretaries at their own expense or leave undone or poorly done much of the business which their constituents impose upon them. Not a ment as secretaries and amanueuses to their husbands. Republican Senators have felt this necessity during the last two years and now the Democrats are having their experience of the matter. The correspondence of a Senator is enormous tive departments. The result of attempting to attend to it all in person not only makes an adjourn-ment for one or two days in the week a necessity. but has a tendency to keep Senators away from their committees and from the sessions of the Senate. It would be a measure of public economy, many except observers believe, for the majority to pass a measure providing minority Senators with acceptameasure providing minority Senators with private

SELECTION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEES. Washington, Jan. 15 .- Representative Orth has prepared the following measure relating to the se-lection of the House committees, and will submit it in the House at the earliest opportunity:

the House at the carliest opportunity:

The House, after its organization at the commencement of each Congress, shall proceed to constitute a "Board to Select Committees," to consist of eleven members, to serve during such Congress.

The board shall be selected and constituted as follows: The roil of members shall be called, and each member shall, thereupon, by a viva voce, designate one member to serve as chairman of such board, and the person receiving the highest number of votes given, if a majority of the whole House, shall be such chairman, and at the same roil call, each member shall name five members to serve on said board, and the ten persons having the highest number of votes shall be such chairman constitute such board.

Provided, however, if no person shall have received a majority of the votes of the House for chairman, there shall be immediately a subsequent vote or votes, until a chairman is elected as aforesaid.

It shall be the outy of said board, within a reasonable time, to report to the House the standing, select and joint committees provided for by the rules, or ordered by the House—the names of the members of each committee to be reported in the order of their length of service in Congress, and where two or more are equal in length of service the names of such shall be reported in alphabetical order, and when such report is agreed to by the House, either with or without amendment, the committees this of the

action of the House.

At the first or subsequent meeting of any committee of the House, two-thirds at least of its members being present, it shall proceed to designate some one of its members to act as its Chairman during such Congress, and shall also have power to fill any permanent or temporary vacancy in such chairmanship.

NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI. Washington, Jan. 15 .- A number of men pterested in steamboating in the Northwest are here ourge upon Congress a law requiring that a break water 2,000 feet long be placed above each bridge across the Mississippi River and tributaries, to break the force of the current in high water. This, they insist, would e a protection to steamboats. Several steamers hav

SMALLPOX AT VARIOUS PLACES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 15 .- William Randaw, of Pittaton, was arrested here to-night while wandering about the streets, afflicted with smallpox. He was removed to the hospital. There are four cases of the disease here. CINCINNATI, Jan. 15 .- Last week there were 101

CINCINNATI, Jah. 10.—Last very smallpox. The number of new cases of this disease reported at the health office within the week was sixty four.

FALL RIVEE, Mass. Jan. 15.—A few days ago the remains of James Rockett, formerly of this city, were rought here from Pittsburg, Penn., for burial. Yesterday Mrs. Rockett, who came with the remains, was taken iil, and her physician states that she has the smallpox. The house has been quarantined,

INSTALLATION OF BISHOP NORTHROP.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15 .- The Right Rev. W.I.MINGTON, A. C., Jan. 19.

H. Pinckney Northrop, recently consecrated Bishop of this diocess, was installed here to-day in St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church, which was densely crowded. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Bishop Keane, of Partifical High Archissop Groots, or Richmond, took part in the services. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Northrop, and the sermon was preached by Archishop Gibbons. This evening Vespers were sung and the benediction was pronounced, after which Bishop Kenne delivered a sermon.

FOOD FISH IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Jan. 15 .- The annual report of the State Fish Commission says that the catch of Connecticut River shad last year was 351,678; an increase of 81,760 over 1880. During the year the Commission ers have set free over 2,100,000 young shad in the tribi 480,000 land-locked salmon, 277,000 brook trout and several hundred German carp through the suitable waters of the State. The total cost of all the Commission's operations was \$4,718. taries of the Connecticut River, and have distributed

DEATH THE RESULT OF A FALL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15.-Mrs. Harriet Knight, age ninety-one, died in Pawtucket yesterday in consequence of a fall on the stairs. She was the step-mother of Hezekiah Conant.

THE FLOOD AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15 .- The river is now stationary at forty-nine feet two inches. The Government gauge is entirely under water. It is thought that the river may rise a few inches higher. Many peo-

ple were compelled to abandon their homes to-day on account of the rise since last night. All depressions about the city are covered with water, and much alarm is still felt as to the result.

THE FIRE RECORD.

EXCITEMENT IN FIFTH-AVENUE.

Considerable excitement was caused late yes erday afternoon in the Windsor Hotel by a fire in the esidence of Thomas Morrell, at No. 572 Fifth-ave. irectly opposite the hotel entrance. The house is a costly brown stone building, five stories high, and it contains expensive furniture, works of art, and orna-ments in great variety. The flames started between the parlor ceiling and the floor above, and were caused by the ignition of gas, which escaped from the pipe leading to the central chandelier. An alarm of fire was sent out, but before the firemen arrived the head porter and several other men from the hotel had carried a fire-extinguisher into the house and had kept the fiamer in check. The firemen were obliged to tear up the floor above the parlor in order to put out the fire. The carpets on the parlor floor and the second floor were damaged badly, and several brica-brac ornaments in the parlor were broken. The damage by the fire was estimated at about \$4,000. Mr. Morrell said last evening that the house and furniture were insured. Mr. Morrell is a brother of J. H. Morrell, whose large storage warehouse at Fourth-ave, and Thirty-second-st, was destroyed by fire recently.

William Sellman, age forty-seven, living at Water and Matlock-sts , Paterson, N. J., came home late Saturday night under the influence of liquor. He prepared to go to his bedroom on the second floor of the ailding, and took a lighted kerosene lamp. On arriving and fell backwards, striking the lamp against the wall. The lamp exploded, and the burning fluid set fire to the The lamp exploded, and the burning fluid set are to the stair carpet and to Sellman's clothing. He threw himself down, thinking to smother the flames, but in so doing he rolled down the lower flight of stairs. While falling he inflicted several wounds on his head and face. He was found unconscious, his face being covered with blood and his body badly burned. Yesterday his condition was critical, and it is feared that he will not recover. An alarm of fire was sent out, but before the engines arrived the flames had been put out.

DAMAGE TO A CARGO OF OIL.

A fire occured last evening on board the Italian bark Guiseppino, laden with kerosene oil, lying at the north pier of the Atlantic Basin. South Brooklyn. The cargo consisted of 2,000 barrels of oil, and the ves sel was expected to sail to-day for Oporto, Portugal which speedily brought a number of engines to the scene. The streams of water quickly extinguished the scene. The streams of water quiexly extinguished use flames, and the hold of the vessel was filled with water until she sank, so that her keel rested upon the bottom of the dock. The oil was damaged only slightly by the flames. The vessel was insured for \$14,000, but she was little injured, as the water can be pumped from her hold. She is owned by Messrs. Jaccarino, of Sorrento, Italy. It is thought that the fire was caused by a lighted match decreated by one of the crew.

FLAMES IN SECOND AVENUE.

A fire broke out yesterday on the first floor of the four-story brick tenement building at No. 1,175 Second-ave., and, although the firemen were summ promptly, the building was damaged to the extent of about \$2,500 by the flames. The first floor was occupied by Henry W. Mayroach as a grocery store, and his stock was damaged \$1,500. The stock was insured for \$2,500. The cause of the fire was not known.

A LIFE LOST IN THE FLAMES.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Jan. 15 .- Carter's and Hopkins's tine brick blocks were entirely destroyed last night by fire. They were occupied at follows: Imperial Bank ; R. Balfour, general store ; F. D. Thureson, drugs; C. J. Wetherall, jewelry; C. Lugsden, drugs; Masonic Samuel Hopkins, office and dwelling, and Ewart, David-son & Campbell, law office. The total loss is fully \$60,000. The following are the insurances, as far as known: Carter, on building, \$2,500 each in the Fire known: Carter, on building, \$2,500 each in the Fire Association and Mercantile; Hopkins, on building, \$4,000 in the Norwich Union; Balfour, \$5,000 in the Lancashire, \$5,000 in the Fire Association, \$3,000 in the Soversiza and \$2,000 is the Royal; Wetheradi, \$1,200 in the Norwich Union; Lugsden, \$2,000 in the British America; Imperial Bank, on furniture, \$700 in the Lancashire; Mascale Lodge, on furniture, \$700 in the Soversiza. The bank vault withs ood the flames. The Welland Fire Brigade came here with their steam engine by special train and assisted at the fire. William Burton, a member of the brigade, was killed by a falling wall. It is feared that another shared the same fate.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 15 .- Wilson and Gorman's soap actory in Fourth-ave., this city, was burned early this morning. Loss, \$35,000; insurance small, mostly in home companies.

LOSSES ELSEWHERE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15 .- Fire this mornthe partially destroyed a four-story South Water-st., owned by the R. J. Arnold estate and occupied by Thomas O'Neil, a junk dealer. The loss on the building is \$1,200; which is insured. The loss on the contents is \$10,000; insurance \$45,000.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 15 .- The Conestoga Bark Works, on Locust-st., this city, were completely de-stroyed by an incendiary fire early this morning. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$25,000. Sixty-five hands are thrown out of employment.

BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 15.—A fire to-night at

Aiken, eight miles southwest of Bradford, destroyed Cooper's hardware store, Frank's hotel, Wheadon's meat market, McNally's liquor store and three small frame buildings.

MINERS CONTINUE AT WORK.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 15.-The miners mployed by Charles Parrish & Co, have decided not to enter into a strike. This will end the troubles between them and the operators. Orders were issued yesterday for three days' work a week during the balance of this month, to continue through February or longer if necessary.

THE BISMARCK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BISMARCK, D. T., Jan. 15 .- A number of the business men of this city met last night and organized a Chamber of Commerce. The following officers were elected: J. F. Raymond, president, George H. Fairchild, W. B. Watson and W. A. Bentley, vice-presidents, J. C. Res, secretary, and W. G. Snodgrass, assistant secretary.

SUICIDE AT GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- Henry Addison, son of a late Mayor of Alexandria, Va., committed suicide this evening by cutting his throat, at his home in Georgetown. He was forty-five years of age and un-married. The act is supposed to have been caused by temporary abstration of mind.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15 .- Michael Shea, cotton worker, was found dead under the bluff here early this morning. His scull was fractured, and there were other marks of violence upon his body, leading to the supposition that he had been murdered.

A SHORT-LIVED JOURNAL.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15 .- The publication of The Times, a new Independent daily paper, which was begun on the first day of the present month, was sus pended to-day. It has been a most unfortunate enter-prise to all connected with it.

A DEMAND WITHDRAWN. HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.-The puddlers of

the Chesapeake Itali Works, who two weeks ago made a demand for an advance of fifty cents per ton, decided to-day to continue work at the old price, \$4.50 per ton. A COAL MINERS' STRIKE,

St. Lours, Jan. 15 .- The coal miners at Ric mond, Ray County, struck yesterday against a proposed reduction in the price of digging from seven to six cents a bushel.

PERFECTING THE AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

The ambulance system of this city is rapidly becoming as efficient as the Fire Department, so far as rapidity of action is concerned. The most tardy of these vehicles are ready for action in ten seconds after an alarm is heard, while the ambulances of the St. Vincent's and the Chambers Street Hospitals are speeding on their errands of mercy within six seconds. Most of the ambulance horses are seldom out of harness. The driver of the St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance, however, relieves the horse of the harness by swingin, it above the shafts, somewhat after the method used by the Fire Department. He has also had the ordinary alarm bell, which is only cleven inches in diameter, re-moved and one fifteen inches in diameter put in its place.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE SECOND DAY AFTER THE DISASTER MELIUS, THE BRAKEMAN, STILL IN CUSTODY-IDEN-TIFICATION OF THE LAST DEAD BODY-PUNERAL

George Melius, the brakeman who is under arrest charged with causing the accident on the railway at Spuyten Duyvil, was taken to the Coroner's office at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, according to the direc tion of Coroner Merkle. Captain Hooker was in charge of the prisoner, but the examination was not continued because the Coroner did not appear. At 12 o'clock Melins was sent back to the Nineteenth Sub Precinct. He was not locked up in a cell, but had the privilege of walking about the rooms. This morning he will again be taken be taken before Coroner Merkle, when bail will probably be fixed. Melius said yesterday that his friends were willing to furnish bail to any reasonable amount. The fact that three of the victims of the disaster

were still at Merritt's undertaker's shop, at Eighthave. and Twenty-second-st., made that place yesterday an object of curiosity. At all hours of the day groups of children blockaded the door and peered through the windows. Occasionally a man or a woman stopped to look in. In the morning the ice box in which Mr. Keeley's body was packed stood near the door with a velvet pall thrown over it, and further back was the box, also covered with a pall, containing the body of Mrs.M.L. Brown, Several friends of Mrs. Brown called to look at her body. Others asked permission to view the dead out of mere curiosity, saying that they were friends; but the unsatisfactory answers they gave to questions proved that their claims were made only as a pre-

The right hand with the wrist attached that was taken from the wre k is still at the undertaker's shop, and it is still uncertain to which body it be longed. It was evidently that of a very large, middle-aged man. The fingers are well shaped, and the hand has the appearance of one unused to labor, At the end of the index finger is a sear, evidently made by a deep cut, which also slightly deformed the nail. It was at first thought that it was Sena-tor Wagner's hand, but his friends on examining it said. It as not.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF MR. RICHARDS. The body which remained longest unidentified at Merritt's shop is now known to be that of J. Albert Richards, who lived Brooklyn and was employed by the firm of Pancoast & Tar, agents for the Reading Iron Works, at No. 28 Platt-st., t is city. His brother, A. B. Richards, has positively identified a match-box and shoe as having belonged to the dead man. The the body first led him to believe the truth. The only sister of Mr. Richards was in New-Haven, and A. B. Richards went there yesterday to bring her to this city. C. B. Sutherland, of the Franklin Iron day evening to help in the search for clues of the missing man. He said at the Gilsey House yesterday that he was one of Mr. Richards's most intimate triends, having known him for

most intimate friends, having known him for years. On Friday he received a telegram in Troy from A. B. Richards, asking him what train Albert had taken in leaving that place.

This was the first intimation that Mr. Sutherland had of his friend having be not Troy; but on inquiry he learned that Richards had arrived there on Friday afternoon. On his arrival he went to the house of Daniel D. Paris in West Troy on business, telling some friends that he wished to get back to the scation in time to take the Albany express for New-York. As he had only an hour or a little more to do this in he expressed fears of not being able to accomptish his desire. Going to the ticket office Mr. Sutherland learned that a young man, answering the description of Mr. Richards, had bought a ticket for that train. Word to this effect was sent to the brother here, and Mr. Sutherland took the first train to this city. He visited the undertaker's shop yesterday afternoon, and friends of the dead man in Brooklyn, and he himself became satisfied that Mr. Richards was one of the victums of the disaster.

Speaking of J. Albert Richards, Mr. Sutherland said that he was about twenty-two years old, tall and of light figure. He was formerly a travelling

Speaking of J. Albert Richards, Mr. Sutherland said that he was about twenty-two years old, tall and of light figure. He was formerly a travelling saiesman employed by Morris Tasker & Co., manufacturers of pipes and tubes. For the last two years he had occupied a responsible position with the firm of Paneoast & Tar. Dr. Maffat, an nucle of the dead man, and several friends went to Merritt's yesterday to look at the body.

ill-fated train, as reported, but was in the smokingcar forward and escaped unburt. A TRIBUNE reporter called at Mr. Stillwell's house, in the King's Highway, at Gravesend, yesterday, and found the Assemblyman at home. When told that a telegram had been sent to Albany asking about him he said that he had come down to New-York on Friday night, and had not gone to Gravesend until the next day. His cousin, hearing of the accident, had telegraphed to Albany early Saturday morning. In regard to the accident Mr. Stillwell said: called at Mr. Stillwell's house,

said:
"I was sitting in the smoking car when the train stopped. The car was full of people, all laushing and smoking, and enjoying themselves. Some one had a bottle of liquor and he offered it to some of the trainmen who passed through the car before we stopped. I only saw one trainman drink any, however. After the train stopped we sat there for several minutes when suddenly there came a jar and the lights went out and the water-cooler was thrown over. I opened the window and looked out. several minutes when auddenly haere came a jot and the lights went out and the water-cooler was thrown over. I opened the window and looked out, and said, 'I believe there's been an accident.' Trainmen going by with lanterns sang out, 'It's all right! Nobody hurt.' I saw a crowd of people at the rear end of the train, and in a minute there was a rumor that Mr. and Mrs. Valentine had been killed. Several people were asking if any one had seen Senator Wagner. A brakeman came up and said again, 'All right; no one hurt.' Then I got in he cars and we pulled alread a little way, leaving the two rear cars, now burning, behind. When we stouped again I got out and went back toward the scene of the disaster. There was much confusion and excitement, and a great crowd of people. A train had come out from New-York and stood blowing off steam on the uptrack. Some one said that inside the cars was the safest place, so I got in again. It was an hour, I should think, before we finally started for the cuty."

CONDITION OF MISS DANIELS. At the Sherwood apartment house, at Fortyfourth-st, and Fifth-ave., it was stated yesterday that Miss Mary Daniels was somewhat better. The physicians in attendance think that her condition is much more hopeful, although it is still so critical that one of them always remains with her. Much interest has been taken in all the details of this case. W. J. Sherwood and his wife, who is a sister

that one of them always remains with her. Anch interest has been taken in all the details of this case. W. J. Sherwood and his wife, who is a sister of Miss Daniels, received a dispatch announcing the disaster at half-past 10 on Friday night. In company with Dr. S. A. Mason, the family physician, they at once took a carriage for Kingbridge. They returned to the city at 4 a. m. to procure articles necessary for the sufferer, and went back at half-past 5. They remained at Kingbridge until half-past 10 Saturday morning, when Mr. Hutchinson, her brother-in-law, brought Miss Daniels to the city in a special car.

"Miss Daniels to the city in a special car.

"Miss Daniels had been visiting her parents in Troy for a lew days, and was returning to this city," Mr. Hutchinson said on Saturday. "Just what her experience was I cannot tell you, for she has been too weak to tell much, or to be allowed to talk. She was wedged in between the seats and the flames were bursting through the adjoining compariment when three men came to her aid. These men, as I have it written here, the Serrigan brothers and James Fulliry, living at Kingbridge, are deserving of the warmest mention. They broke in the window and piled snow in and around Miss Daniels. This she herself put on her face and neck as fast as the flames melted it away, until she was finally extricated. They say that she fought bravely, and that a woman never displayed more heroic energy than she did in this struggle for her life. She was badly burned that she fought bravely, and that a woman never displayed more heroic energy than she did in this struggle for her life. She was badly burned about the left shoulder and breast, and upon her hands and areas. Some of the burns upon her arms are deep. This is due, probably, to exposure while putting the snow about her head. There is no serious apprehension from the burns alone, but Dr. Mason fears that she inhaled the steam from the melting snow or the flames. He is, therefore, very apprehensive about her recovery."

Miss Daniels's watch stopped at 7:30 Friday night, simuitaneously with the accident. Her pocketbook was found saturated with water, as were also her clothing, indicating the thorough

pocketbook was found saturated with water, as were also her clothing, indicating the thorough drenching she received from the meiting snow. Mr. Hutchinson said he was mable to express his thanks for the ext eme kinduess shown in the attentions given Miss Daniels at the Kingsbridge Hotel. He showed a note from R. W. Rowland, of Yonkers, which said of the Serrigan brothers and James

Fulliry, "The three men are deserving of great praise for their bravery in rescuing Miss Daniels."

DISPOSING OF THE DEAD. There will be services over the body of Senator Webster Wagner to-day at 5 p. m., at his house, No. 14 East Forty-fourth-st. These will be private and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Watkins of the Holy Trinity Church. The funeral will take place at Palatine Bridge to-morrow at 2 p. m. A special train will leave this city for Palatine Bridge at 8:20 a. m., returning the same day. There will be four palace cars on the train and the locomotive engine will be drayed in mourning. Other palace cars will be taken on at points along the route, two of them at Allbany. The services at Palatine Bridge will be public and will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wells, of the Lutheran Church of that place. The funeral of the Rev. Francis Xavier Marchal takes place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier today at 6 a. m.

day at 6 a. m.

J. Albert Richards's funeral is appointed for this afternoon at the house of Dr. Moffat, in Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

Services for Park Valentine and his wife were held yesterday afternoon at St. John's Church, North Adams, Mass., in which they were married on Thurs day. The hodies will be taken to Bennington, Vt., for interment.

The body of Mrs. Mary L. Brown, of No. 455 West The body of Mrs. Mary L. Brown, of No. 455 West orty-third-st, will be taken to-day to Pultney, orty-third-st, will be t., her former home, where the funeral will be held.

The body of Oliver B. Keeley was sent to Philadelphia last night, and that of Darwin L. Ransom to Massina, St. Lawrence County, on Saturday night.

WHAT THE BLOCK SYSTEM IS. 'Practically it is impossible for one passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad to run into an-

other," said a former official of that road yesterday "The block signal system there used," he continued, "is so perfect that with the aid of flagmen, who are provided with torpedoes, 'telescoping' is

"The block signal system there used," he continued, "is so perfect that with the aid of flagmen, who are provided with torpedoes, 'telescoping' is an impossibility."

So a reporter visited a signal station near Jersey City and saw the working of the system, and had it explained by the operator in charge. There are seventy signal stations between Jersey City and Philadelphia, ten of them being east of Newark where the trains are the most frequent, over two hundred pa sing every day. At no place on the road does a train run four miles without passing one of these stations. At each one there is a telegraph operator, with three telegraphe instruments, one being used simply for sending general messages. Another instrument sends none but signal messages. Another instrument sends none but signal messages. Another instrument sends none but signal messages. O Jersey City, and the third is connected with only three stations, and is for local purposes. Over the desk upon which runs through the roof of the station, connecting with a wire which in turn is astened to a glass slide in a square box either above or at the side of the track. Fastened to this slide is a piece of red flannel. There is also a slide arranged with green flannel. In the back part of the box there is a white painted board, in the middle of which is a common lamp. In the daytime, when there is no train in sight, the red slide is pulled down, showing a red, circular surface, ten feet above the ground, about twenty inches in diameter. As the train approaches, if the "block" ahead be clear, the operator pulls the rope above his head, raising the red slide, showing the white surface. He is compelled to hold the signal up until the train has passed and displayed two "markers" or green flags on the rear car. He then lets the red slide showing the white surface, the is compelled to hold the signal up until the train has passed and displayed two "markers" or green flags on the rear car. He then lets the red slide showing the hold of the signal up until the trai

to proceed.

This system checks the danger of a man allowing The inquiries made at Albauy by the friends of a train to pass by being asleep, for although he may all asleep and fall to know that there is a train approaching, the red signal which is always displayed unless raised by the operator, will was widening week by week, and I foresaw a civil war. a train approaching, the red signal which is always displayed unless raised by the operator, will sto the train, and the cause of the detention must be assertained. If an operator should fail to report the fact that a train had left his station, it is stopped by the next operator and the reasons for his not reporting are asked. If no answer is obtained, the central office is informed. It has happened that a train occasionally breaks in two, which makes necessary the rule of reporting that the "markers" are seen. At hight the system is the same as in the daytime, with the exception that the lamp in the box is lighted and the red lanterns instead of the green flags are used as "harkers."

When for any reason a train makes an irregular stop, the rear brakeman or flagman is ordered to go back 600 yards, carrying a red lantern or flag, and to place on the track an explosive cap. He must then go 600 yards further and place two of these caps on the track, three yards apart. This done he must go toward his train 300 yards and remain there till ordered to leave the place by his engineer. Upon returning to his train he takes up the first can that he placed on the rail out leaves the

must go toward his train 300 yards and remain there till ordered to leave the place by his engineer. Upon returning to his train he takes up the first cap that he placed on the rail out leaves the two placed near together. The explosions of these warns the engineer following that there is comper ahead, or that there has been, and he must proceed cantously until he learns why those caps were left there. The explosion of a single cap is the signal for the engineer to s op his train. Brakemen are frequently left to stop the following train after their own has gone, and are taken up. The flagmen have nothing to do with the black signals, and are thus held as responsible as those on other roads.

ASSEMBLYMAN PATTERSON IN SAFETY. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15 .- Assemblyman A. M. Patterson, of Geneva, Seneca County, who was reported as having been a passenger on the ill-fated 2:40 p. m. train from here on Friday, has telegraphed to Senator Lord, who is here, that he is sate at his home in Geneva and was not on the wrecked train.

MOURNING AT BENNINGTON.

Bennington, Vt., Jan. 15 .- The bodies of Pa k Valentine and his wife, two of the victims of the puyten Duyvil disaster of Friday evening, arrived here this morning. The parents of both the bride and groom -Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gaylord, of North Adams, and Major Valentine and wife, of this village-are almost distracted with grief, and receive the sympathy of the entire community.

The fate of the young couple was the general [theme of conversation yesterday, and the telegraph office was crowded with eager inquirers for particulars. The same elergyman who officiated at the marriage of the young couple hat Thursday evening, at North Adams, will con-duct the funeral services, which will be held here to-mor-

A WESTERN TRAIN WRECKED.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 15 .- The wrought iron bridge crossing the branch of the Salt River, near Mcxleo, Mo., on the Chicago and Alton Rai'road, fell under a freight train yesterday and caused a loss of about \$25,000 to the company. Six cars went down with the bridge and five others were ditched before reaching it. The accident appears to have arisen from ears leaving the track on the bridge. There was no detention to traffic, as the Wabash track was im-mediately brought into requisition for the passage of

A FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 15 .- A freight train, consisting of forty-one cars, was thrown into the ditch at Fox's Ridge, about four miles west of Port Byron, on the main line of the New-York Central Railroad yesterday. The train was westward bound and the accident was caused by a mispiaced switch. The train was drawn by engines Nos. 435 and 301. Mr. Finnell, conductor of the train, escaped uninjured. Charles Chapman, engineer of engine No. 301, had a leg broken and was scaleded by the escaping steam. Thirty loaded cars were ditched and totally wreeked. The damage to the rolling stock will be very large.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Engineer Chapman, who

THE REJECTED ADDRESS.

WHAT GUITFAU COULD NOT SAY IN COURT. THE ASSASSIN CONTEMPLATES WITH GRATIFICA TION THE RESULTS OF HIS CRIME AND CON-

The assassin of President Garneld has presented o the New-York Associated Press the speech which he laboriously prepared in the expectation of being permitted to address the jury that is to decide his fate. He pretends to believe that Justice Cox will reconsider his decision and suffer him to deliver it. Much of the subject matter of the speech and some of the language are already familiar to the public. The assassin reiterates his blaschemies and expresses great satisfaction with political results that have followed his crime, which, he says, go to prove his claim of Divine inspiration. He claims to be a patient hero, worthy to be ranked with Washing ton and Lincoln, and appeals with a proud confidence to the jury for vindication and freedom. A feature of the speech is the introduction of a number of letters sent to the assason by persons whose names are not given, expressing admiration and

CUNNING, BLASPHEMY AND VANITY COM-MINGLED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The following have een furnished for publication: To the New-York Associated Press.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to transmit my speech. It is an historical document, and I desire it sent brondcast to the American Nation. I am not certain that Judge Cox will allow me to deliver it, but I send it to my countrymen, and they and the President of the United States, if necessary, will finally adjudicate this the speech which I allow to stand, but I do not think it possible, on mature reflection, that he really intends to gag me and prevent my delivering the speech. If he law man. I am sure that the able Chief Justice and his associates, who represent the Washington court in Cox, and I am sure that the high-toned men of the na when my life is at stake. I would not trust the best man m America to close my case. I take no stock in Mr. Scoville and Reed's theory of this defence. I removed the President, and this speech contains my defence; you to give it the widest publicity by printing it in its

entirety. I have the honor to be, yours etc., CHARLES J. GUITEAU. United States Jail, Washington, Jan. 15, 1882. THE SPEECH.

If the Court please, gentlemen of the jury, I am a pa-triot. To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot. Wash-ington was a patriot. Grant was a patriot. Washington had led the armies of the Revolution through eight years of bloody war to victory and giory. Grant led the armies of the Union to victory and glory, and to-day the Nation is prosperous and happy. They raised the old war cry, "Rally round the flag, boys," and thous-ands of the choicest sons of the Republic went forth to

the old war cry, "Rally round the flag, bovs," and thousands of the choicest sons of the Republic went forth to battle, to victory or death. Washington and Grant by their valor and success in war won the admiration of mankind. To-day, Christmas, 1881, I suffer in bond as a patriot because I had the inapiration and serve to unite a great political party, to the end that the Nation might be saved another desolating war. I do not pretend war was immediate, but I do say emphatically that the bitterness in the Republican party last spring was deepening and deepening, hour by hour, and that within two or three years or less the Nation would nave been in a flame of civil war. In the presence of death all hearts were hushed, contention ceased. For weeks and weeks the heart and brain of the Nation centered on the sick man in the White House. At last he went the way of all flesh, and the Nation was in mourning.

To-day I am in the presence of this able and careful jurist and this fine jury charged with wickedly and maliciously murdering the late President, and to-day I suffer is bonds as a patiot. There is not the first element of murder in this case. To constitute the crime of murder two elements must coexist: First, an actual houleide, it is ease, and therefore no malice in law, Malice in fact depends on the circumstances attending the homicide. Admirting that the late President died from the shot, which I deiy as a matter of fact, still the circumstances attending the shooting inquidate the presumption of malice either in law or in fact. Had he been properly treated he probably would have been alive to-day, whatever my inspiration or intention. The Deity allowed the dectors to fluish my work grandally, because the wanted to prepare the people for the change and also confirm my original inspiration. I am well suits and it have no doubt that he will continue to father it to the end, and that the public will sooner or later see the special providence in the late President's removal.

MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

My inspiration was to remove the late President at once and thereby close the breach before it got as wide that nothing but a heart-rending and desolating war could close it. The war cost ithe Nation a million of men and a billion of money. The Lord wanted to prevent a repetition of this desolation and inspired me to execute His will. Why did He inspire me in preference to some one class Because I had the brains and nerve probably to do the work. The Lord does not employ incompetent persons to serve him. He uses the best material He can find. No doubt there were thousands of Republicans who felt as I did about the late President wrecking the Republican party, and had they the conception, the nerve, the brains and the opportunity and special authority from the Deity; hey would have removed him. I, of all the world, was the only man who had authority from the Deity to do it. Without the Deity's pressure I never should have sought to remove the President. This pressure destroyed my free agency. The Deity compelled me to do the act just us a highwayman compels a man to give him money, often placing a pistol at his victim's head. The victim may know that it is alsolately wrong for him to give money that his wife and child need, bus how can be keep it with a pistol at his kead I his free.

This irresistible pressure to remove the President was

This irresistible pressure to remove the President was

how can be keep it with a pistol at his head? His free agency is destroyed and he gives his money to save his life.

This irresistible pressure to remove the President was on me for thirty days, and it never left me when awake. It manned me day and night. At last an opportunity came and I shot him in the Baltimore and Potomac Depot. As soon as I fired the shot the inspiration was worked off, and I felt immensely relieved. I would not do it again for a million of ociars. Only a miracle saved me from being shot or hung then and there. It was the most insane, foolhardy act possible, and no one but a madman could nave done it. But the pressure on me was so enormous that I would have done it if I had died the next moment. I was powerless to prevent it. The Deity put it on to me and I had to do it, regardless of consequences to myself. In shooting the Frenden' I deny that I violated any law, human or divine. Nothing that the Deity directs a man to do can violate any law. I stand here as the agent of the Deity, and I shall call special attention to the specific acts of the Deity shee July 2, wherein He has confirmed my original inspiration, to the end that all inteligent people may see and believe that I simply acted as His agent. Had I shot the President on my own personal account no punishment would be too severe or quick for me, but acting as the agent of the Deity, I had no choice save to execute His will. There are more than thirty-eight cases in the Biole where the Deity, I had no choice save to execute His will. There are more than thirty-eight cases in the Biole where the Deity, I had no choice save to execute His will. There are more than thirty-eight cases in the Biole where the Deity, I had no choice save to execute His will. There are more than thirty-eight cases in the Biole where the Deity, I had no choice save to execute His will. There are more than thirty-eight over the solo of the people—i. e., to save them from some far reacter trouble.

Heretolore political grievances have been adjusted by war or t

THE ASSASSIN'S PATIENT ENDURANCE. I have been in jail since July 2, and have borne my confinement patiently and quietly knowing that my

came near being shot dead, but the Lord kept me harmless. Like the Hebrew children in the flory furnace, no was injured by the railroad accident at Fox's Ridge last a hair of my head has been singed, because the Lord whom I served when I sought to remove the President night, and afterward brought here, is in a precarious condition, and it is thought be cannot live.